

CHINA



MAIL

RELAX IN
DAKS
THE DAKS COMPANY
IN ACTION TOWERS
Whiteaways

No. 36617

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Mr Lim's Chance

THE presence in London of the Malayan and Singapore Chief Ministers may be only a coincidence but it is one that offers interesting possibilities. Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaya arrived yesterday to discuss economic, finance and defence questions related to the treaty of independence which comes into operation next August. Mr Lim Yew-hock, Chief Minister of Singapore, is in London to hold exploratory talks upon the Colony's constitutional future. Yet the Tunku could play a decisive role in the Singapore talks which could mean the difference between success and failure of Mr Lim's mission.

It is generally conceded that Mr Lim stands a good chance of returning with a further instalment of self-government. What he is seeking is control of the Colony's internal security which will be one of the main topics of his discussions with Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary. He has proposed a compromise solution to the deadlock he inherited from his predecessor, Mr David Marshall, on this issue by suggesting that the Council which must decide when Britain is entitled to intervene in the internal affairs of Singapore to protect its security be composed of three Britons, including the Chairman, three Singapore representatives and one from the Malayan Federation.

MR Lim feels that the showdown he has forced upon left-wing elements in the Colony entitles him to be regarded as a more forceful, responsible, and acceptable Chief Minister. But it is doubtful whether he can honestly assure the British Government that with a widening of the existing franchise the Labour Front will command the same electoral support in the Colony, and this must discourage the Colonial Office from permitting concessions that may turn out to be an irretrievable mistake.

The idea of appointing a Malayan official to the Security Council to remove the objection to British domination is one that deserves consideration. Here the Tunku could play a decisive role by accepting this responsibility. It is quite obvious that Singapore should be safeguarded from Communist or left-wing domination. Ultimately the merger that the Tunku now believes is unwise must come about and it is most unlikely that he would appoint an official who is not fully aware of the subversion danger in Singapore.

BRITAIN may consider it a gamble and may justifiably seek assurances from the Tunku while he is in London—particularly in defence of the new Malayan state is one of the main objects of his British visit—but if a firm assurance is forthcoming and Britain is confident of a stable political situation in the Federation, Singapore deserves its chance. Linked with this question, of course, is the maintenance of British troops in Malaya and this should provide no complications in the Tunku's talks.

Malaya feels Britain should pay half the cost but this would be unreasonable if it also expected Britain to hand over control of operations. The huge development loan that the Tunku is also seeking will be a bigger problem. The World Bank mission recommended that \$477.6 million was needed—about £100 million. If instalments could be geared to a phased economic programme it is possible that an agreement of some kind can be made—though this may be a suitable occasion for a Commonwealth co-operative venture—to save Britain bearing the full burden.

UN CONDEMNS RUSSIA

Depriving Hungary Of Liberty & Independence

RESOLUTION DEMANDS WITHDRAWALS OF SOVIET FORCES

New York, Dec. 12.

The United Nations General Assembly tonight condemned the Soviet Union for violation of the UN charter in "depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights."

After three days of debate, the 79-nation world forum also called on the Soviet Union to arrange immediately to withdraw its forces from strife-torn Hungary "under United Nations observation."

It also asked Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, to take any initiative which he deemed helpful to meet the crisis.

The Assembly adopted by 55 votes to eight, with 13 abstentions, a resolution sponsored by the United States and 19 other countries. Their members—Haiti, Hungary and South Africa—were absent.

Hungary withdrew her delegation yesterday in protest against the Assembly's "interference" in her domestic affairs. South Africa is not being represented in any organ of the Assembly except the budget committee. She, too, has withdrawn because of interference in her internal policies.

"GRAVE CONCERN"

As the debate neared its end a special messenger from the Hungarian delegation called at UN headquarters with a note for Mr Hammarskjöld officially rejecting the date of December 18 (Sunday) which he had suggested for a visit to Budapest to see conditions there at first hand.

Budapest radio broadcast rejection of this proposal last week, but the Hungarian authorities did not follow this up until today, when they also stated their willingness "at a later date" to make a proposal aimed at reaching agreement for a visit by Mr Hammarskjöld.

THE STRIKE TO GO ON

Belgrade, Dec. 12.

The general strike in Budapest will continue throughout tomorrow beyond the original time limit, according to reports from the special correspondent of the Yugoslav newspaper, Borba today.

The Borba correspondent reported continued strikes and demonstrations, with two dead and three wounded last night at Egger. Demonstrators attempting to break into the local printing shop clashed with the police in that city. Shooting and demonstrations continued there today, he said.

The strike was still continuing in many of the villages of the province, sometimes accompanied by demonstrations.

Budapest radio said tonight that two members of the former Budapest Central Workers' Council, dissolved by the Hungarian government a few days ago, have been arrested.

The radio gave their names as Sándor Rác, President of the Workers' Council and Sándor Gali, and said they had been arrested because they played a prominent role in the Central Workers' Council which they had made into an "instrument of the counter-revolution."

—France - Presse and Reuter.

SEND UN POLICE FORCE PLEA

London, Dec. 12.

Mrs Anna Keibley, former Minister-at-large in the Hungarian Government, announced tonight she will ask the United Nations to send a police force into Hungary to restore "the only legitimate Government."

Mrs Keibley, Socialist member in the cabinet of deposed Premier Imre Nagy, fled to freedom shortly before the Russians moved in on Nov. 4 to crush the Hungarian revolt.

She said "a number of delegates and foreign ministers" have agreed to support her request for a UN police force.

Mrs Keibley will proceed to New York this weekend to press her case before the United Nations Security Council. —United Press.

The resolution adopted tonight, noted with "grave concern" that there had been no reply from the Hungarian authorities to the Assembly's earlier request for the admission of United Nations observers.

It also stated its belief that recent events had "clearly demonstrated the will of the Hungarian people to recover their liberty and independence" (and noted their overwhelming demand for an early withdrawal of foreign troops).

The resolution declared that by using armed force against the Hungarians, the Soviet government had violated Hungary's political independence. It also reiterated its call on the Soviet government to "desist forthwith" from any form of intervention in Hungary's internal affairs.

Poland abstained in the vote on two paragraphs of the preamble which noted the Assembly's deep concern over the "tragic events" in Hungary and referred to Mr Hammarskjöld's report that he had no information from Hungary about compliance with recent resolutions.

But the Polish delegation voted against the resolution as a whole together with the Soviet Union and the other Communist countries.

A series of sweeping amendments to the resolution which were tabled by India, Ceylon and Indonesia and introduced by Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian minister without portfolio, were decisively defeated.

The biggest number of votes in favour of any one amendment was seven. No breakdown of the voting was available since it was by a show of hands.

Ceylon voted for the final resolution, but India and Indonesia abstained. So did Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Finland.

The Asian amendments were also tabled as a separate resolution, but the Soviet government's overwhelming defeat, Mr Menon said, the sponsoring powers would not press for a further vote.

An Austrian draft resolution to authorise Mr Hammarskjöld to negotiate with "member states" to achieve a constructive solution of the Hungary problem also was not pressed to a vote.

Dr Franz Matsch, the Austrian delegate, explained that the United States-led sponsors' decision to add their original paragraph to his resolution (not the same purpose).

As the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

At the Assembly resumed debate today, Mr Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked for consideration of a new agenda item, titled "intervention by the United States in the domestic affairs of Hungary."

LENNOX-BOYD BACKS 1,300-BED HOSPITAL IN KOWLOON

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Dec. 12.

The Colonial Secretary, replying to Socialist John Rankin's question as to why the Hongkong government proposed to build a hospital in Kowloon with 1,300 beds when it was an accepted principle that even a teaching hospital should not exceed two-thirds of that number, said in a written reply:

"I cannot accept that principle as applicable in the circumstances of Hongkong with its very limited building sites."

Mr Rankin was unable to ask supplementary questions as his question was not reached in time and so became a written reply.

So did his question concerning the extent to which the leased territories on the mainland of Hongkong had been utilised for house-building for resettlement.

The Colonial Secretary replied to this question: "About 630 acres of land in all have been used for resettlement, of which about 350 are in the leased territories. Some 23,300 tenement rooms and 13,800 cottages have been built of which respectively 22,400 and 8,800 are in the leased territories."

The Colonial Secretary then gave the rents for this accommodation.

NIXON GOING TO AUSTRIA

Augusta, Georgia, Dec. 12.

Vice-President Richard Nixon will go to Austria next week to study the Hungarian refugee problem and recommend what further aid the United States can extend, it was announced here today. He is going at President Eisenhower's request.

Mr Nixon will leave for Austria on Tuesday and return to Washington on Dec. 23, the White House press secretary, Mr James Hagerty, said.

Mr Eisenhower tonight also announced creation of a 15-member presidential committee on Hungarian relief to assure full co-ordination of the refugee relief programme in this country.

The President named Mr Lewis Douglas, former Ambassador to Britain, as honorary chairman of the committee. Mr Tracy Voorhees, recently appointed representative in charge of co-ordinating the relief programme, will be chairman. —Reuter.

BORDER IS SEALED OFF

Belfast, Dec. 12.

A heavily-armed force of 12,000 police and reserves sealed the border with Ireland today and pressed a nationwide man-hunt for Irish nationalist raiders who struck in 12 lightning raids across Northern Ireland.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility tonight for the raids. It said the "resistance to British rule in occupied Ireland has now entered a decisive stage" and the raids had "carried the fight to the enemy."

The IRA statement, issued to newspapers and news agencies in Dublin, confirmed charges by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Lord Brookeborough, that the IRA against Army, police and government installations were launched across the border from Ireland.—United Press.

66 Die In Floods

Djakarta, Dec. 12.

Sixty-six people have been killed, 184 seriously injured and more than 200 are missing in floods now sweeping East Java, it was reported here tonight.—Reuter.

Deporting Jews

Vienna, Dec. 12.

Russia is deporting thousands of Jews to Siberia from the Ukraine and the Baltic States, diplomatic sources said here today.—United Press.

BRITAIN SEEKS BIG DOLLAR LOAN

Washington, Dec. 12.

Britain has opened negotiations for a dollar loan from the United States' Export-Import Bank, the British Embassy announced today.

The announcement did not disclose the amount being discussed. But it was learned from authoritative sources that the British government might ask for as much as 1,000 million dollars and was prepared to use its dollar securities to guarantee the loan, if necessary.

The Embassy said a loan from the bank would be used to pay for Britain's imports from the United States—presumably including oil and other commodities normally bought elsewhere for sterling—before the crisis in the Middle East.—Reuter.

Dulles' Bombshell For NATO Council

Paris, Dec. 12.

The United States today told its European allies that America would act as and how it thought fit in defence of its vital interests anywhere in the world without previous consultation with the North Atlantic pact organisation.

This blunt statement of realistic power politics was made today by Mr John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, after listening to the speech by Mr Foster Dulles.

While it was essential, he said, to have non-military co-operation, there were nevertheless less practical limitations to consultation. He said the basic objective of NATO was defence and not political consultation, and this fact should never be lost sight of.—Reuter.

A DAMPER

The American delegation was understood to be in favour of the recommendations of the three-man report, known as the "committee for non-military co-operation," before the meeting opened, and Mr Dulles' statement acted as a damper on the various European delegations who were expecting this session to result in the adoption of a clear plan which would prevent in the future any important action by member nations which did not have the approval of all members of NATO.

The three-man report made it clear that what was being condemned was the unilateral action by France and Britain in sending a military expedition into the Suez Canal zone, the dispute between Turkey, Greece and Britain over Cyprus and any future similar unilateral actions.

According to conference sources, the Secretary of State knew the views of his friends and allies who would always take them into account. The United States was prepared to discuss with the Council any situation in the world that could be foreseen. In this connection, he mentioned Korea, and relations with Japan and Formosa, as cases in point which had been discussed with the NATO Council.

Mr Dulles' uncompromising affirmation that the United States was not prepared to be tied down by any obligations of this character suddenly changed the whole atmosphere of the NATO Council meeting.

The Canadian Minister for External Affairs, Mr Lester

Mr Dulles' uncompromising affirmation that the United States was not prepared to be tied down by any obligations of this character suddenly changed the whole atmosphere of the NATO Council meeting.

The Canadian Minister for External Affairs, Mr Lester

"A MISFORTUNE"

It would be a misfortune, however, he is reported to have said if the adoption of the report meant that the United States could not take action in any part of the world without previous consultation with the NATO Council.

Mr Dulles' uncompromising affirmation that the United States was not prepared to be tied down by any obligations of this character suddenly changed the whole atmosphere of the NATO Council meeting.

The Canadian Minister for External Affairs, Mr Lester

Prison For The Man Who Spoke His Mind

Belgrade, Dec. 12.

Milovan Djilas, former Yugoslav Vice-President, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment today after a trial on charges of hostile propaganda against the state, Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, reported.

The court sentenced Djilas to two years' hard labour on the charges of which he was found guilty today. It said that an 18 months suspended sentence imposed in January, 1955, for criticising the government in an interview in a New York newspaper would be taken into account to make the sentence a total of three years.

Western journalists who were excluded from the trial were admitted for the sentencing. Djilas, standing between two policemen, smiled lightly when he heard the sentence.

His Guilt

The President of the district court, Vojislav Jankovic, said Djilas was guilty under article 15 of the Yugoslav criminal code because he had supported a slanderous foreign campaign against Yugoslavia by writing and publishing articles in the foreign press.

He had wanted to make it possible for foreign interference into Yugoslav internal affairs, the President added.

The prosecutor had earlier asked for a severe penalty which would condemn "all attempts of hostile forces from abroad to exert pressure on our country with the aim of changing its independent policy, both internal and foreign."

Djilas will appeal against the sentence, his defence counsel said. The court rejected a request by the senior defence counsel, Mr Veljko Kovacovic, that Djilas be allowed to return home pending an appeal.

Announcing the reasons for the sentence, Judge Jankovic said Djilas had accepted himself as what in the West would be called a Social Democrat, adapted to Yugoslav conditions. That he was not a Communist was his own personal affair, the judge stated. But this did not give him the right to make slanderous attacks on Yugoslav foreign policy.—Reuter.

Will Appeal

Djilas will appeal against the sentence, his defence counsel said. The court rejected a request by the senior defence counsel, Mr Veljko Kovacovic, that Djilas be allowed to return home pending an appeal.

Announcing the reasons for the sentence, Judge Jankovic said Djilas had accepted himself as what in the West would be called a Social Democrat, adapted to Yugoslav conditions. That he was not a Communist was his own personal affair, the judge stated. But this did not give him the right to make slanderous attacks on Yugoslav foreign policy.—Reuter.

State Chief Resigns

Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, Dec. 12.

Gen. Paul E. Magloire resigned today as provisional chief of state under pressure from a nationwide general strike against his assumption of dictatorial powers.—United Press.

Gen. Paul E. Magloire resigned today as provisional chief of state under pressure from a nationwide general strike against his assumption of dictatorial powers.—United Press.

INFLUENZA RAVAGES SCHOOLS

Tokyo, Dec. 12.

More than 7,000 Japanese school children — boys and girls — were suffering in their beds tonight, the victims of an influenza epidemic which was reported to be spreading from Tokyo throughout Japan.

A Ministry of Education spokesman said more than 95 senior and junior high schools throughout the country had had to close down. In addition many kindergartens had to suspend their classes.

Health officials said a five-year-old Tokyo school boy was suspected of being the principal influenza carrier following the discovery of influenza germs in his bloodstream during a routine school medical examination.—Reuter.

Give Cigarettes for Christmas

The following brands are obtainable from all leading tobacconists in a special Christmas Packing at no extra cost.

Churchman's No. 1
The Three Castles
Gold Flake
State Express 555
Player's Medium

Britons Feeling Cost Of Suez

LOVE WINS HUNGARIAN ATHLETE

Stockholm, Dec. 12. Love persuaded a young member of the Hungarian Olympic team to change his plans and join a 17-year-old refugee girl in Sweden instead of returning to Hungary, it was learned here today.

The girl, Maria Kluber, arrived in Southern Sweden from Hungary and Vienna last week and immediately tried to reach her fiancé, Anton Moldrich, 23, who was a member of the Hungarian pentathlon team in Melbourne.

Swedish refugee authorities called him on Saturday, but a few hours before the telegram arrived Moldrich left for Hungary in a chartered Air France plane.

The message caught him on a short stop-over in Singapore however, and Moldrich had to make difficult decision.

LOVE STRONGER
Should he return to his mother in the terror-ridden country or join his fiancée in Sweden? Love proved to be stronger, and Moldrich called back that he will leave the plane in Milan today and then proceed to Sweden.

Moldrich, Karpati, Hungarian gold medalist for the Olympic Games individual sabre fencing event, decided to remain in Italy "for the time being" after the plane carrying 45 members of the Hungarian Olympic delegation touched down in Milan tonight.

The aircraft, carrying the largest single group of the Hungarian delegation, arrived in Milan from Melbourne on 12 way to Budapest.

SEVERAL OTHERS
The Hungarians are staying the night in a hotel here. It was not yet known how many other members of the group would stay in Italy, but it was understood that besides Karpati, several other stars would not return to Budapest.

A member of the gold medal winning Hungarian gymnastics team, Laszlo Papp, three-times Olympic boxing champion, Zoltan Zmijewski and Epey (fencer Kovacs) were understood to have decided not to go back to Hungary. They all received telegrams or letters from relatives who had reached Vienna. — United Press & France-Press.

GOVT PLUGGING 'SAVED WORLD CONFLICT' LINE

London, Dec. 12. Britain today was counting the cost of the Suez crisis.

The Government is emphasising that whatever the adverse effects of its actions in the Middle East, they were a small price to pay for averting a general world conflict—the official British view of the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt.

But this thesis has done little to impress the ordinary man in the street, who, with only 10 shopping days to Christmas, is facing rising prices for everything that makes life worth living.

Coal Price Up

The most recent is today's Fuel Ministry announcement that coal prices are to be raised by 10s. 6d. to a ton "due entirely to the rise in the cost of petrol."

This made the cost of average grade household coal today about £9 10s. or about \$25 a ton.

Public transport fares have been increased, bread prices have gone up for the third time this year and the purveyors of Christmas fare appear loath to quote a firm price for the traditional turkey dinner, which one usually orders in advance and pays for on delivery.

The Government's statisticians present the case as a mere quarter of a point rise in the retail price index but this is cold comfort to the man in the street clipping deep into his pocket to find the extra shilling for everything.

Not Impressed

The Treasury's announcement that Britain is drawing on her International Bank deposits to bolster her economy has not impressed many ordinary people. They only know that more money is coming to Britain from some rather mysterious or very complex source which, however, just cannot keep prices down.

The general feeling is that the people of Britain are constantly being asked to sign a blank cheque for patriotism. The puzzlement of the man in the street also has been increased by the Board of Trade's announcement that the British export boom has continued.

The question is asked how, if Britain is earning more than ever by exports, there can be a shortage of cash in the British kitty.

The answer by the Government today is the Suez crisis and the price to be paid for averting war.

And in totting up the cash costs the ordinary man in the street has completely lost sight of the diplomatic costs the Suez crisis had entailed for Britain.

Russian Ties

First and foremost the Egyptian regime under President Gamal Abdel Nasser remains intact and that there is nothing to show that Egypt's ties with Russia have been in any way weakened.

Britain's alliance with Jordan, which has been cracking badly throughout the past year, is now dead. The British bases in Jordan are no longer of use.

In Iraq the Suez crisis has increased opposition pressure on Premier Nuri El-Said who is regarded as the last real friend of the West among the Arab states.

In Syria nothing has yet happened to prevent or halt the alleged Soviet build-up—a menace which the Government presented to the man in the street as an added reason for the military assault on Port Said. In other Arab states nobody here is quite certain what is happening and certainly the man in the street does not seem to care.

A Stopper

All he knows is that somewhere in the Middle East a stopper has been inserted in Britain's oil-supply line despite the fact that he has been asked to tighten his belt, work harder and spend less in order to prevent such thing happening.

Politically, also the costs have not yet been fully reckoned by the man in the street.

Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden is due to return to London this weekend.

In Parliament there are Conservative members who talk of his own "phased withdrawal" from leadership, probably to the tune of a medical bulletin.

Labour Members of Parliament are talking of a general election in February by which time, they believe, the Tory Government would have been reshuffled and the rigors of a real British winter set in.

Flight To Jamaica

And on both sides of the House there has been talk of the flight from sterling almost everywhere abroad—all of which must be counted in the cost of Suez.

Patrick Maitland, Conservative member and champion of the "Suez Rebel" group in Parliament asked summed up the situation: "The flight from sterling began with the flight to Jamaica." — United Press.

No Protection For Fedayeen

Jerusalem, Dec. 12. Members of Egyptian Fedayeen commando units cannot be considered soldiers in terms of the Geneva convention, an Israeli court martial judge ruled here yesterday.

Court martial President Lieut-Col Uri Druckman sentenced to 12 years imprisonment Mahmoud Halima, 22, a member of a Fedayeen squad captured near Askelon in April.

After told the court he was a shopowner in the Gaza strip. His village elder told him to join Egypt's Palestinian troops, he said.

One of the training camp officers was a German, Lieut. — United Press.

Cold Shoulder From Malik



This delegation from a recent pro-Hungary meeting stands outside the Soviet Embassy in London last Thursday, after bringing to Ambassador Malik a resolution calling for the return of all persons deported from Hungary, the introduction of UN observers into Hungary and the holding of free elections under United Nations observation. Mr. Malik refused to see the delegation, but its head, Lord Beaumont, was permitted to present it to his secretary. — Express Photo.

Japanese Pleased Over Admission To United Nations

Tokyo, Dec. 13. Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu commenting on the United Nations Security Council's decision to admit Japan to the United Nations tonight said, "I am profoundly gratified to receive an official report that the United Nations Security Council on December 12 adopted unanimously a resolution recommending the General Assembly to approve Japan's application for United Nations membership."

The Foreign Minister said, "I am leaving for New York as Japan's delegate to the 11th General Assembly of the United Nations. At this meeting it is my intention to express the sincere thanks of our nation to the representatives of the many friendly countries which in the past years have consistently and energetically supported Japan's admission; to explain our basic national policy of peace; and to declare to all the world that Japan is prepared to participate in the manifold activities of the United Nations."

United Nations more positively and more effectively than ever before. Mr. Shigemitsu and Japan's delegates to the United Nations are scheduled to leave tonight.

US Pleased
United States officials said in Washington they welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to honour its pledge to support Japan's admission to the United Nations.

This pledge was given during the Moscow negotiations which led to the agreement normalising relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. Up to the last minute there were fears that the Soviet Union might insist on some kind of "package deal" which would have had the effect of blocking Japan's admission.

The State Department declined to make comment on today's unanimous Security Council vote, saying that they would leave such reaction to the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge.

But privately officials made no secret of their relief that the Soviet Union had not repeated its effort of last year to link Japan's membership to the admission of Outer Mongolia, the land-bound Communist republic between the Soviet Union and China. — Reuters and China Mail Special.

EVACUATION AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Port Said, Dec. 12. The evacuation of British troops from Port Said is ahead of schedule, it was authoritatively learned today.

But the specific date when the last soldier will leave is still a well guarded secret. The last troopship, New Australia, is now anchored in Port Said harbour waiting to take troops and equipment.

The aircraft carrier, HMS Hermes, will be the last ship to leave. — United Press.

MAXIMUM USE OF PIPELINES WOULD CUT OIL LOSS

United Nations, Dec. 12. The United Nations Statistical Office said today that maximum use of Middle East oil pipelines could cut European oil losses due to the Suez Canal blockage to 15 per cent of normal supply.

The UN monthly bulletin of statistics made a special report on the Suez Canal situation.

It showed that the most economic route for supplying crude petroleum to Europe is from the Middle East via pipelines to the Eastern Mediterranean and then by tanker to Europe. But the pipeline supply makes the world tanker shortage "the determining factor," it said. If Middle East oil must go around Africa, Europe's loss will be 35 per cent of normal supplies.

Second Best

On the pipeline-tanker route from the East Mediterranean a ton of tanker capacity can deliver to Europe nearly 10 tons of oil per year. The route from the Caribbean to Europe by tanker is the second best supply system, with a ton of tanker capacity capable of delivering nearly 10 tons of oil per year.

A tanker hauling oil from the Middle East to Europe via Suez can deliver only 7.5 tons of oil per ton of tanker capacity.

A tanker going to Europe from the Middle East via the Cape of Good Hope can deliver only 3.5 tons of oil per ton of tanker capacity.

For North America, from the East Mediterranean pipeline a tanker can deliver just over eight tons of oil per tanker ton capacity, while the Middle East-Suez Canal route allows a delivery of five tons per tanker ton capacity.

Kept To Minimum

The UN bulletin said a tanker fleet of 28 million tons delivered about 360 metric tons of oil.

PLANS FOR NEHRU-IKE TALKS

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 12. Plans for President Eisenhower's four days of talks with India's Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, beginning next Sunday were made public today by the President's vacation headquarters here.

The schedule includes one day, Monday, with Mr. Eisenhower at the latter's country home at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It also includes several opportunities for private talks in Washington on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Nehru will hold a press conference in Washington. On Tuesday night he will make a nationwide television and radio address.

Mr. Nehru will fly to New York on Thursday and remain there two days. Then he will fly to Ottawa before leaving for London on December 24. — Reuters.

UK-Malayan Agreement 'Honourable'

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 12. Inche Abdul Aziz Bin Haji Abdul Malik, a representative of the nine Malay State hereditary rulers said today that a proposed treaty of defence and mutual assistance between Malaya and Great Britain would be "an honourable agreement."

Inche Aziz, Menteri Besar (chief administrative officer) of Selangor State will fly to London tomorrow to take part in talks between Malayan Government representatives and the United Kingdom.

He will be accompanied by Mr. O. A. Spencer, Economic Adviser to the Malayan Government. — Reuters.

TORY PEERS WIN VOTE

London, Dec. 12. The British Government tonight defeated a Labour Opposition motion in the House of Lords criticising its Middle East policy by 130 votes to 39.

Most peers in the House of Lords are hereditary peers and Conservatives. They are not elected.

A government motion asking for approval of its policy, was carried by 120 votes to 37. — Reuters.

South Pacific Island For Sale

London, Dec. 12. A South Pacific island paradise was for sale here today for \$48,000.

Sakau Island, offered in the advertising columns of the Daily Telegraph, was described as one by four miles and in the New Hebrides group. The soil is fertile, rainfall is abundant, and there is a natural harbour but no house, the advertisement stated.

There are also no people on it. The island belongs to retired planter Graham Kerr, now living in New Caledonia. A member of his family here said there were no mosquitoes, and that it probably wasn't "everyone's cup of tea."

"There are no dancing girls in grass skirts, but there is no income tax either," he added. — United Press.

Shuron
GLASSES
add Glamour and Beauty



Always look for the registered Trade Mark — SHURON — on all the Frames (Made in U.S.A.)

Obtainable at all Reputable Opticians

Exquisite blends Elegantly packed

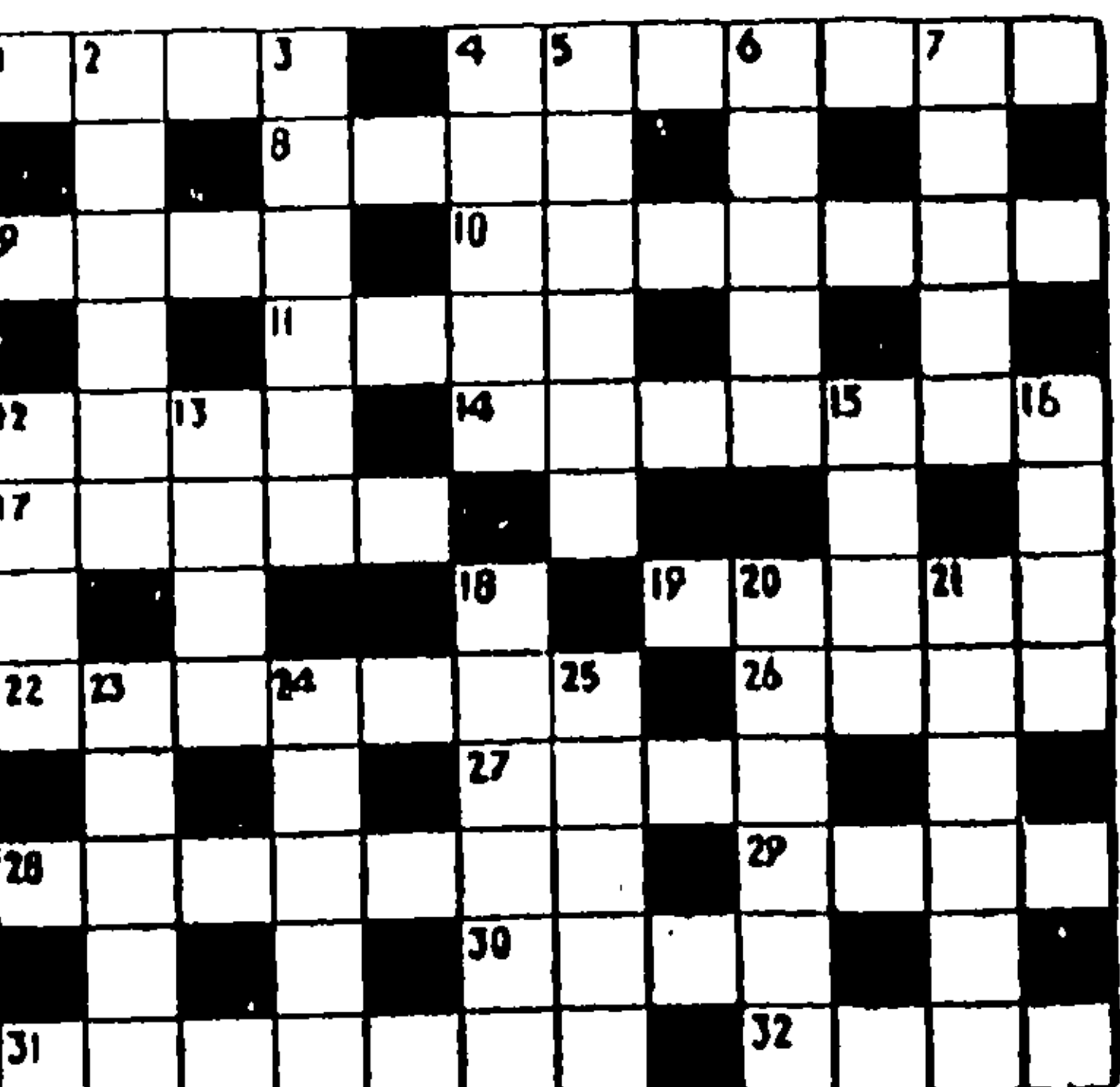
HUI DE NOEL CHRISTMAS NIGHT

CARON

Perfumes PARIS

ON SALE AT ALL LEADING PERFUMY COUNTERS

A British Crossword Puzzle



- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Worry (4). | 2 Keep (6). |
| 4 Imprisonment (7). | 3 Rage (6). |
| 8 Ireland (4). | 4 Underscan worker (5). |
| 9 Check (4). | 5 Joined (6). |
| 10 Fleeting medium (7). | 6 Ward off (5). |
| 11 Fortified (4). | 7 Seat (5). |
| 14 Put back (7). | 12 To complete (4). |
| 17 Lifeless (5). | 13 Snarls (4). |
| 19 Faultless way I do business (5). | 15 Cooker (4). |
| 22 Diminishes (7). | 16 Slippery creatures (4). |
| 23 Taverns (4). | 18 Incurable (6). |
| 27 Cultivate (4). | 20 Swell (6). |
| 28 Associate (7). | 21 Fisherman (6). |
| 29 Confederate (4). | 23 Got out of (5). |
| 30 Repose (4). | 24 But they didn't dress ATS in this (5). |
| 31 Flags (7). | 25 Ancestors (5). |
| 32 Nobleman (4). | |

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Custom, 5 Dives, 8 Raven, 9 Threat, 10 Laure, 11 Lager, 12 Ruin, 13 Teane, 16 Modest, 18 Adorned, 20 Saloon, 22 Lido, 23 Civil, 25 Remit, 26 Volume, 27 Lover, 28 (St)utter, 29 Recent, Down: 1 Colours, 2 Survival, 3 Oral, 4 Matador, 5 Deleted, 6 Incur, 7 Ewers, 14 Attitude, 16 Exponent, 18 Monitor, 17 Deliver, 19 Docile, 21 Alert, 24 Love.

Café de Paris
RESTAURANT
Great China House, 8-9, Queen's Road, Central
TELEPHONE 26002

French cuisine at its best!

LUNCH • DINNER • AFTERNOON TEA
CHINESE WINE

IN THE WASHINGTON WASH:

CHANGE OF MEN AND
CHANGE OF POLICIES

By Alexander Broad

THIS has been a momentous week in Washington—though you would hardly have guessed it even if you had read through all the hundreds of pages in the Sunday newspapers or even if you would have spent all your time on Capitol Hill talking to the politicians.

The big news has been the big change—a careful reorientation of men and policies in and around the U.S. State Department.

Now America is likely to concentrate on forestalling Communism by fostering prosperity in uncommitted areas without either demanding that these countries commit themselves to U.S. policies or even hinting that the U.S. will commit itself to them.

Beyond that, it will be made clear that America will be kept as strong as its resources permit and that this strength will be available as and where needed, but only either to protect specific American interest, to halt a specific Communist advance, or to back a United Nations decision.

Disentanglement

Boston Banker Robert Cutler—a shrewd, tough-thinking banker—has taken over the task of planning "cold war" strategy.

Massachusetts Governor, Christian Herter, is coming to Washington, to succeed the timid Herbert Hoover Jr., as Under-Secretary of State. Hoover is a skilful, patient diplomat who can get done whatever he is told to do (for instance the now famous oil deal) but who lacks the fire and drive to find a new line when it's needed.

Paper King

IN Rome, U.S. Ambassador Claire Booth Luce (a colourful gadfly) is being replaced by paper king James Zellerbach, one of the best negotiators in U.S. business.

With the new men are coming new policies. Details are still being thrashed out, but the broad lines are gradually emerging.

In part, the U.S. is drawing in its horns. Suez proved that the U.S. is half committed to too many people in too many places and that, in a crisis, the line-up of hazy agreements is apt to force complete inactivity.

ALONG these lines a considerable disentanglement of America's minor alliances is likely.

NATO will be in no sense scrapped, but it seems likely that Eisenhower will try to make a clear separation between allegiance to NATO and allegiance to specific member countries. In those of their dealings which do not directly concern NATO, the idea of this is to avoid the ambiguity which has resulted in too many people thinking that the U.S. somehow betrayed Britain and France over Suez.

On balance, it looks as though U.S. policy will be founded on a strictly business attitude and that it will have a more isolationist look than any Administration has dared to show since the war.

On the domestic front, this change is apt to have sharp repercussions. Democratic opposition may well harden and, with Congress weighted against the Republicans, Eisenhower could have a rougher time than he appears to expect.

The situation may become clearer during Nehru's forthcoming visit. He will be welcomed with open arms—as a kind of symbolic gesture.

Democrats are apt to object that it is unfair to treat him as well as America's "allies" and the Republicans answer will most likely be that the old "alliances" are more trouble than they are worth. One Nehru who keeps Communism out of a sub-continent is, to them, worth far more than a dozen small allies who get the U.S. into trouble.

At home, this week, the Eisenhower administration was getting tough.

Attorney-General Herbert Brownell, never a man to mince his words, summoned U.S. Attorneys from 14 southern States and told them to round up copies of all the segregation laws they knew about and bring them to Washington for a mid-December conference.

Henceforth, he said, anybody who violates the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings will be committing "a crime against the United States."

Windbags

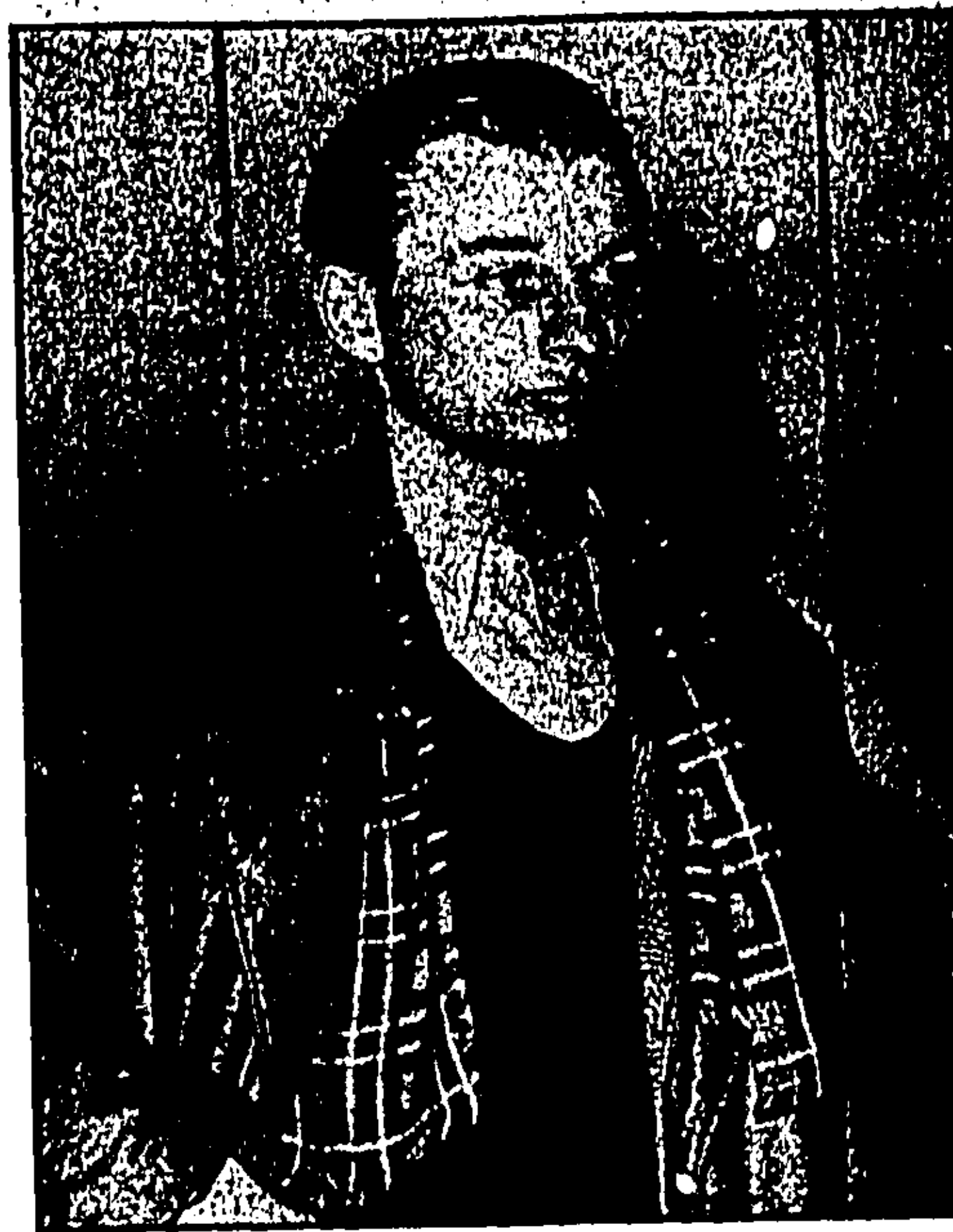
ABOUT transport laws—next to schools the hot issue in the South—Brownell snapped: "Anyone who commands, induces, counsels, aids or abets a carrier in flouting the Supreme Court" will be "equally guilty" with the carriers.

The U.S. Attorneys will "consider and decide upon those measures appropriate for the Justice Department to take to secure observance of the United States Constitution."

Not since the eve of the Civil War has the South been talked to like this.

The interesting thing is that the Administration has apparently calculated that the Southern segregationists will collapse like so many punctured windbags when the crackdown comes. It reckons that the bulk of Southern opinion is probably with the Supreme Court, and that resort to violence by the segregationists would only ensure their rapid downfall.

Remember the Face!

The Face That Says:
"Do Not Forget Hungary!"

STEFAN SANDOR, 24-year-old Hungarian Freedom Fighter (left) now in London, twice escaped from a Russian firing squad.

A waiter by day and a student chef by night, Stefan headed a resistance band of 20.

As a reprisal against his activities, the AVH (secret police) captured and wounded his mother. He and friends managed to rescue her, but later he lost contact with her, believes she is dead.

He, too, was captured. Says he: "I was lined up with women and my friends to be executed by two Russians. Our backs were facing the guns. I expected to die but something made me shoot blind under my armpit with a small revolver. It struck one executioner. Many were killed by the other one before he was killed too. It was killing all the time."

Another time he was escorted in a Russian jeep to face a firing squad. His friends rescued him by firing at the tyres. They killed the guards, set fire to them and the jeep.

Stefan and his men came across cattle-trucks of young Hungarians tied by ropes waiting to be deported. They cried for help. A few were rescued, but then the Russians arrived with tanks and Stefan made good his escape.

Toward the end of the fighting, having no ammunition left, Stefan threw down his gun in despair, made for the border.

Says he: "I never expected to live. I was so embittered. I wanted to fight for my country. I did what I thought was my duty."

His band of Freedom Fighters is dead—including two 15-year-old girls. Says Stefan: "Many times they fought more bravely than the men."

"I tell my story now so that the world will not forget Hungary. To remind them of what happened and what we fought for."

WHERE ARE THE LEADERS THE
HUNGARIANS WILL TRUST?

By Antony Terry

PARIS on the Danube, the used to call Budapest—the Russian tanks now stand grimly on guard at every street corner.

The elegant shops which used to serve some of the most attractive women in Europe are today covered with defaced Communist slogans, and their bullet-holed shutters flap idly in the freezing wind blowing into Budapest from the Russian steppes.

Margaret Island, the picturesque entertainment centre in the middle of the Danube, is a shell-pitted waste.

At the entrance to the road which leads down to its pleasure gardens stand two Soviet T-34 tanks. Their guns are ready to blast at any sign of movement in a wilderness where couples once danced.

★ ★ ★

Nine million Hungarians will never forget or forgive what ruthless Russian imperialism has done to their lovely capital.

Crowds with bowed heads walked slowly through the

An internationally-known correspondent who was in Budapest throughout the worst of the fighting writes now of Hungary's future. Russia's troubles there will go on, he says, for 9,000,000 people will never forgive or forget what the USSR has done.

city, tears streaming down their faces. Pointing to the ruins, they cried to me: "Tell the world what Russia has done to us."

Nor will they pardon the Communist "leaders" who have sold their country to the Soviets. These men are finding that the entire nation is treating them with a cool contempt and refusal to co-operate which is paralysing Russia's attempts to get the country running again under the Soviet jack-boots.

For despite promises of better conditions, nine million Hungarians are refusing to return to work as long as the Russians stay in their country, and the Russians say they must stay to protect the Hungarians against "Fascist bands," a statement which even Hungarian Reds know to be nonsense.

This stalemate, which is likely to result in mass starvation and nation-wide epidemics this winter unless one side gives way, is made worse by the absence of any leadership in the country which Hungarians will accept as not being under Soviet domination.

One of the reasons why Hungary's revolution was so much bloodier than Poland's is that the country lacks a cohesive leadership which is trusted by the Hungarian people and which can yet talk back on equal terms to Moscow's Communist bosses.

That is why Russia is trying desperately to get the Hungarian Communists—the thousands of rank and file Party members who now hate the Russians as much as the non-Communists do—to "play ball," so far without any success.

That is why Russia may be forced to call in Imre Nagy, the ex-Communist, who led the revolution.

★ ★ ★

In a move to soften up this resistance by the Hungarian Communists, who are sickened by what they have seen, the Russians flew in a group of top Soviet Party officials to Budapest.

The Hungarians listened to what they had to say—then fled silently out of the room. Many of the Hungarian Communists are themselves determined to carry on the battle against the Soviet imperialism against which thousands of students and workers died on the barricades.

Unlike Poland, where the Communists carried out a

"palace revolution" which Russia was powerless to stop, the Hungarian revolution was an unplanned, uncontrolled popular rising by an entire nation against its foreign oppressors and their quislings.

Their arms were supplied by the Hungarian Army, which opened up its huge stores supplied by the Russians.

As such, the Hungarian revolution never achieved any central planning. Local resistance committees issued their programmes after ousting the Communists, and the local fighting continued in a hundred different areas.

Though Soviet tanks have crushed their opponents, the Russians face an uncertain winter of ruthless guerrilla warfare at every street corner.

In Hungary, before I left for Vienna, I saw villages where rebels were still in power, yet Russian tanks held check points a few miles up the road.

This topsy-turvy position was worrying Moscow, accustomed to subject people accepting their fate with humility and subervience to the mighty Red Army. For it meant that the Russians are unable to relax for the moment, unable to hand over the reins of power to the Hungarian Communists, and unable to withdraw a single tank and a single Russian machine-gunner.

Hungary's freedom fighters are beaten, but they are not broken, and their spirit is unbowed. Many are secretly finding their way back home, and they still have some supplies of ammunition and arms, which are being stored where they can find them quickly in an emergency.

From one of their leaders I have received a message through secret channels.

He tells of long-term plans to continue the struggle in a new form—working through the anti-Soviet members of Hungary's Communist Party, by the continuation of the non-co-operative tactics which are preventing Russian troops even getting food and drink in the villages where they are stationed, and by an unceasing war of nerves.

★ ★ ★

Apart from these plans for an underground campaign against the Russians in Hungary, pressure is also being put on the Soviets by the other satellite Communist Parties, especially in Poland and Rumania. They are urging the Russians to let up in Hungary before the revolutionary spark jumps the borders.

Hungary's Communist leader, Janos Kadar, has seen the red light. He announced a long list of concessions.

Hardly one of Hungary's nine million people believe Kadar's promises. They mean to continue the fight in a different way but with the same determination as they have fought on the barricades.

Despite the ruins, the once gay cosmopolitan city on the Danube has not finished making history yet.

IT HAS ALL HAPPENED BEFORE

By CLYDE CAMERON

IT used to be said that no country of the same extent contained such a variety of nations as Hungary. There were the Magyars, or Hungarians proper, who were originally an Asiatic people; there were also Wallachians (claiming descent from Roman settlers), Armenians, Germans, Italians, Jews, Serbians, Slovaks, Croats, Wends and Russians.

So many races, whose descendants in present-day Hungary lost much territory after World War I, have become welded in a solidarity never so vividly displayed as now.

Oldest known inhabitants of Hungary were nomadic barbarians who had migrated there from western Turkey. In the region of the Black Sea, under Attila, they ravaged ancient Gaul and Italy as the dreaded Huns, and it was after Attila's death in 454 that they assumed the name of Hungarians.

History has scant record of them from A.D. 454 until early in the 11th century, when German missionaries carried Christianity to them.

A hundred years later, Ger-

man colonists brought them Christianity as well as the basis of industrial wealth; many races added to their culture; and History has given them a love of liberty that no oppressor has been able to kill.

to the prosperity of Hungary when they settled there and laid the foundations of the country's manufacturing wealth.

But Hungary in older times, as today, suffered cruelly from the intrigues of ambitious neighbours and the invasions of peoples from the east. In the thirteenth century a terrible disruption of Mongols almost overwhelmed the Hungarians, and long years passed before the country recovered from the inroads of these savage hordes.

Then, in 1526, the Moslems under Soliman the Magnificent invaded Hungary and annihilated her forces in battle. Beneath the sign of the Crescent, the victims deported no less than two hundred thousand persons and bore them into subject slavery—a circumstance not without parallel today, as all who have followed the brave struggle of the Hungarian freedom fighters against the Russians are only too well aware.

For a century and a half the country was a debatable land between Christendom and Mohammedanism, and successive wars drained it of its best blood and exhausted its resources.

Yet it survived the miseries of a hundred and fifty years of invasion and counter-invasion. Much later it survived, too, the machinations of the imperial Austrian house of Hapsburg, which sought to absorb Hungary and deny the people their separate rights and privileges.

of eight months lasting ten days, was utterly routed.

In their plight the Austrians invoked foreign aid.

And their ally in the effort to crush the spirit of liberty in Hungary? The ally was Russia.

Hungary was overpowered by the combined might of Tsarist Russia and Hapsburg Austria, but, having learned a sharp lesson and because they recognized the difficulties and dangers involved in seeking to hold down a defiant nation, the Austrians conceded to the Hungarians many reforms which the people of that country had fought to secure.

A foreign observer, writing in 1850, had this to say of the struggle waged by the Hungarians then:

"Every lover of liberty will sympathize with their courageous struggle to secure the future of a constitutional government, and the restoration of their rights."

How appropriate those words are today, no less so than a hundred years ago!

But he went on: "What Hungary has failed to obtain by force of arms, she has now, however, obtained by Austria's own pressing needs for a peaceful co-existence..."

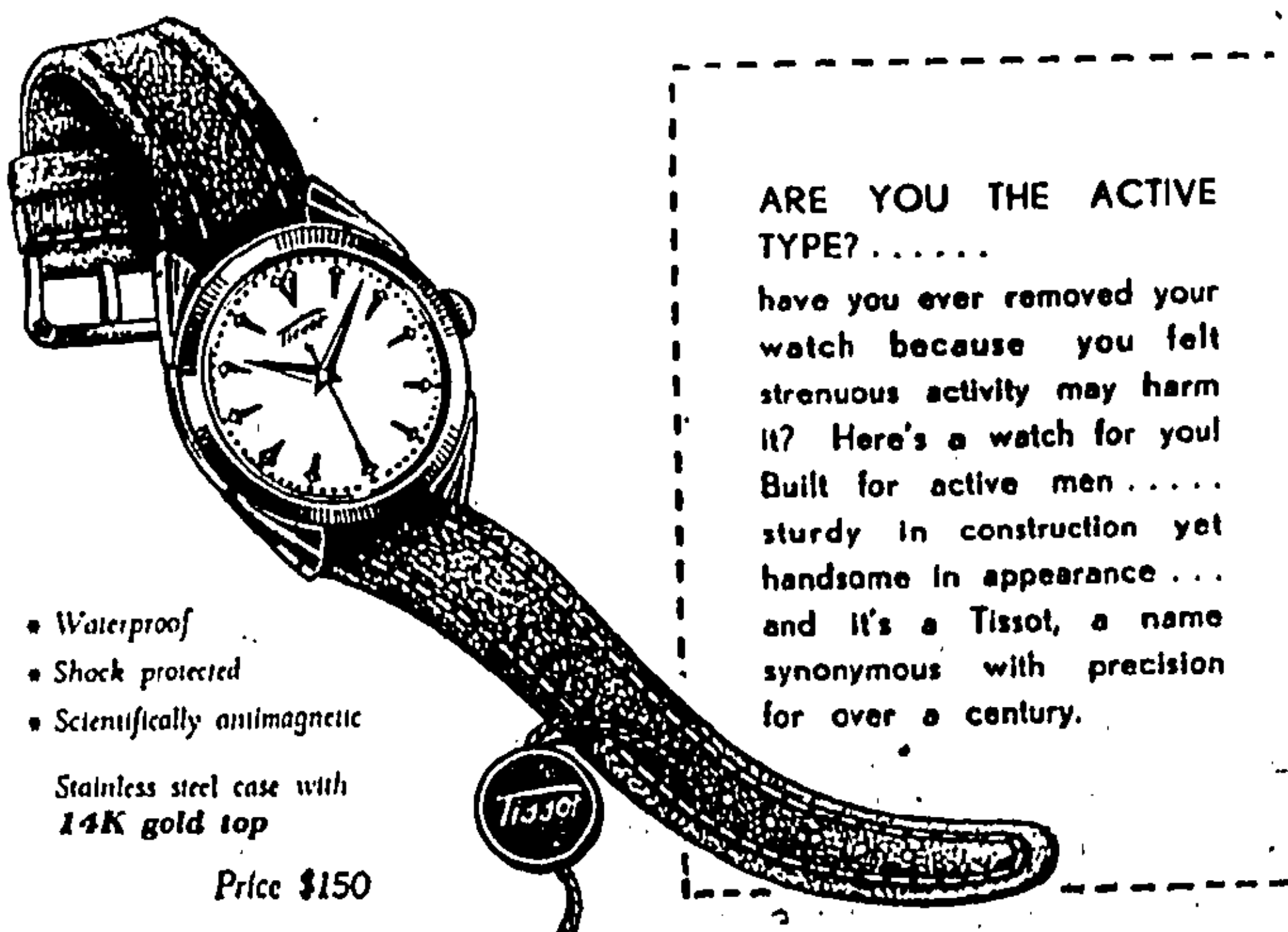
Will history repeat itself? Will Russia, like Austria in the other century, ultimately find herself obliged by circumstances to relax to a considerable degree the tyrant grip which she has laid on Hungary?

Tyranny's grip is a hold which no regime has ever been able to maintain indefinitely upon a people.

The Empire that was based on Vienna was one day to crumble. In a better world, the future the Red Empire based on Moscow will doubtless lapse into the process of decay that seems the inevitable fate of all who seek to devour their fellows.

However the decline may come, Hungary still breathes the clean air of freedom again. The spirit of liberty cannot be extinguished from a people with so resolute a character, and so proud a history, and the rulers of Russia would do well to realize it.

Quality
need not be expensive



ARE YOU THE ACTIVE TYPE?.....

have you ever removed your watch because you felt strenuous activity may harm it? Here's a watch for you! Built for active men.... sturdy in construction yet handsome in appearance... and it's a Tissot, a name synonymous with precision for over a century.

- Waterproof
- Shock protected
- Scientifically antimagnetic

Stainless steel case with 14K gold top

Price \$150

All dials are set with 18K gold figures



Consult an authorized Omega and Tissot dealer who has just the watch you need to give a lifetime of pride-wearing service.

Société Suisse Pour l'Industrie Horlogère S.A. Geneva, Switzerland.

Sole Agents: OMTIS LTD.

OMEGA • Tissot

310 Gloucester Building

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)
Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturday 30 cents.
Subscription: \$5.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
per month, U.K., British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always wel-
come, should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2441 (5 lines).
TELETYPE OFFICE:
Sallybury Road,
Telephone: 2418.

**Classified
Advertisements**
20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

FOR SALE
RECENTLY ARRIVED: Drapery
materials, English pottery, Danish
glassware, Dutch wickerware and
various attractive giftware. Duval,
10 St. James Road.

**PREMISES TO LET
ISLAND**

MODERN APARTMENT at 414 Ma-
dison Road, large veranda with
beautiful sea view and pleasant
garden. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
servants' room and w.c., gas
cooking, central heating, and
air conditioning. For more particulars
see Mr. P. C. Chung of Chung Lee
Construction Co. Tel. 710477 From
1 to 4.

MUSICAL
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT give LP
records by means of Gift Vouchers.
Received along Christmas cards.
Reggae, Surf and other. Decca
records. D. Esca, 130 Alexandra
House, telephone 30169, 30207.

OFFICIAL NOTICE
Proposal to change a
Ship's name.

I, William Charles Gomersall
of 325 Alexandra House,
Hongkong hereby give notice
that in consequence of change
of ownership of the vessel,
I have applied to the
Minister of Transport and
Civil Aviation under Section
47 of the Merchant Shipping
Act, 1894, in respect of the
British ship "Snowdon Hill"
of HONG KONG REGISTRY
Official Number 168360 Gross
tonnage 7939.17 tons Register
tonnage 4927.01 tons, hereto-
fore owned by Keystone
Shipping Company, Limited,
of No. 4 Tung Man Street,
2nd floor, Hong Kong, for
permission to change her
name to "CANADIAN FIR"
and to have her registered
in the new name at the Port
of HONG KONG as owned
by Canadian Fir Steamship
Company Limited.

Any objection to the pro-
posed change of name must
be sent to the REGISTRAR
OF SHIPPING at HONG
KONG within SEVEN days
from the appearance of this
advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the
11th day of December, 1956.

Canadian Fir Steamship
Company Limited.

William Charles Gomersall
Director

NOTICE
s.s. "ALA"

Offers are invited for the
purchase of the Norwegian
Steamer "ALA" as she lies in
Kowloon Bay in a damaged
condition as the result of a
fire on board.

Offers should be submitted
forthwith to Owners'
Agents:—

Messrs. Wallen & Co., Ltd.,
110, Hong Kong & Shanghai
Bank Building,
Hong Kong,
or to
Messrs. Gillman & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra House,
Hong Kong.

Lloyd's Agents,
As Agents for the
Salvage Association, London,
from either of whom permis-
sion to inspect the vessel may
be obtained.

Hongkong, 12th Dec. 1956.

PETROL RESTRICTIONS SOLVE MANY PARIS PROBLEMS

Paris, Dec. 12.
Petrol restrictions as a result of the
blocking of the Suez Canal has gone far
towards solving, temporarily, Paris's traffic
problem.

The first restriction imposed
by the Government in the
middle of November, forbidding
private motoring outside the
Department in which the car is
registered and those bordering
on it, affected only driving out
of town.

With the Seine Department
(greater Paris) and the sur-
rounding Seine et Oise Depart-
ment counting as one for this
purpose, it meant that Parisians
could cross the Loire at Orleans
but could not go as far as Tours
or Toulon. They could visit
Beauvais, but not Amiens, and
get to the sea at precisely one
point—the south side of the
Seine estuary about six miles
west of Honfleur.

Parking Difficult

On the first day that the rule
was enforced, traffic on main
roads out of Paris fell in pro-
portion which varied from ten
per cent on the Toulouse road,
to 40 per cent on roads to
Lyons and points south, to 80 per
cent at Bayeux, on the road
over the Burgundy hills to the
Swiss valley, on the way to
Switzerland. But in town, traffic
jams were as dense and parking
space as difficult to find as ever.

A week later, however, with
many petrol pumps dry and
others doing out five, ten or

fifteen litres (just over one, two
and three gallons respectively)
according to horsepower—and
many pump attendants taking a
look at the gauge before con-
senting to supply any—Paris
traffic began to thin out.

According to a police count,
only 20,000 vehicles passed the
Salvador bridge on the right
bank of the Seine up to 5 p.m.
on November 22, compared with
31,770 up to the same hour on the
previous day. And the whole day's total for November
21 at that point was already
down to 48,128, compared with
57,000 before the shortage began.

Police estimated that one
Parisian driven out of five had
left his car in the garage, either
with its tank empty or with a
few precious litres hoarded for
the weekend, when all pumps,
except those reserved for
priority customers such as
doctors and midwives, would be
closed.

Down By Half

Many Parisian cars only come
out at weekends in normal
times and then immediately
head out of the city. Were this
not so, many of them would not
succeed in getting out of their
garages at all, for it has been
officially calculated that the
total area of all the motor
vehicles registered in the Seine
Department is greater than
that of the city's streets and
squares.

In the two Departments,
which include the outer suburbs
of Paris, Seine et Oise and
Seine et Marne, police reported
that road traffic had dropped by
50 per cent. As the number of
commercial vehicles remained
much the same as usual, this
meant that private motoring
was down by more than half.

At the same time, ticket col-
lectors at Saint Lazare railway
terminus, which handles the
suburban traffic to any other
Paris station, reported a large
increase in arrivals by both
main line and suburban trains,
in and out of the rush hours,
with a particularly marked rise
in the number of first class
travellers from the wealthier
suburbs.

As a result, it became possible
to drive from the Bois de
Boulogne, on the western out-
skirts, to the business district
near the Grands Boulevards on
a weekday in "the Sunday
morning time" of 20 minutes,
compared with 30 to 40 minutes
on pre-Suez weekdays. On
arrival, there was also reason-
able certainty of being able to
park within a block.

Ban Parking

The odds against such an
achievement are normally long
in a city where it has been
seriously suggested that parking
in the centre should be banned
altogether. The Paris transport
corporation has plans for run-
ning large numbers of small 15-
seater buses in the central area
in case such a ban is imposed.

Paris streets became less
deserted—for a few days—at
the end of November when
petrol rationing came into force
and motorists received the first
half of their December ration.

But with the basic ration for
the half month fixed at ten
litres (less than two and a
quarter gallons) for small cars
and 15 litres (just over three
and a quarter gallons) for big
ones, there was a strong ten-
dency to save it for weekends.

Even at the beginning of the
rationing period, however, it
was still much easier to park
one's car in a Paris street than
one's person in the under-
ground.

Most Parisians are agreed that
the permanent solution to the
traffic problem is to be sought
mainly in more and better pub-
lic transport to make driving
into town an unnecessary
ordeal.

Opinion Poll

In a recent public opinion
poll, 81 per cent of those ques-
tioned said that they would like
better ventilation in the under-
ground railway. 51 per cent
called for more escalators and
32 per cent for more frequent
or longer train hours. And
87 per cent of the voters wanted
more buses. — China Mail
Special.

Tito Greet US Ambassador



Yugoslav dictator Marshal
Tito, with Madame Tito, greets
the US Ambassador and his
wife, Mr and Mrs Hiedel per-
sonally during the reception in
Belgrade marking the an-
niversary of the present
Yugoslav state.—Express
Photo.

Four Killed In Air Disaster

San Salvador, Dec. 12.
A Dutch geologist and an En-
glish oil specialist were killed to-
day together with two other
persons when their Beechcraft
plane crashed shortly after
taking off from San Salvador
for Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
The dead were Victor C. E.
Muck, Dutch geologist, Benno
Wasserstein, British oil
specialist, and Robert Sander
Edgerton, pilot, and John
Christian Anderson, also an oil
specialist, whose nationalities
could not immediately be ascer-
tained.
The accident happened at
1.30 p.m. Central American
Time today, some 500 yards
from the airport of Hopango
from where the plane had taken
off for Honduras.
Muck, Wasserstein and
Anderson had arrived yesterday
in San Salvador on a business
trip.—United Press.

ECONOMIC NUCLEAR POWER POSSIBLE

Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 12.
A power company ex-
ecutive predicted last
night that an economic
"breakthrough" making
nuclear power competitive
with power generated by
burning fossil fuels "may
not be far in the future."
Raymond S. Talton, power
superintendent for Carolina
Power and Light Company, said
"it is possible that this break-
through will come even before
we get our atomic plant com-
pleted. Maybe ours will be the
one that leads to the break-
through."
An official of the Carolina
Power and Light Company pre-
dicted last night that "an
economic breakthrough making
nuclear power competitive in
cost with power generated by
burning fossil fuels" may take
place "in the not-too-distant
future."
Speaking at North Carolina
State College, Talton emphasised
however that "power from
nuclear fuel still is in the
experimental stage."
C. P. & L. and other power
companies have formed the
Carolina Virginia Nuclear
Power Associates, Inc., to push
plans for atomic power genera-
tion.—United Press.

Aid Changes For India Advocated

Washington, Dec. 12.
Republican Senator-elect,
John Sherman Cooper, of
Kentucky, who recently re-
signed his post as Amba-
sador to India, told a
Senate-House sub-committee
on foreign economic policy
on Wednesday that changes
ought to be made in the
United States aid pro-
gramme to India in order to
make it more effective.

The former ambassador told
members of the committee that
India would get more out of
United States aid having an
"assurance of continuity" than
the present year-by-year pro-
gramme.

He added that because Ameri-
can help cannot be counted on
for certain over a long period,
the aid is not used for long
term wealth producing projects.

He also expressed the opinion
that India ought to be assured
that she can use the dollars she
gets for needed items and gave
as example the fact that Indians
had to buy steel elsewhere be-
cause of tight supply conditions
in the United States.

Also, training should be pro-
vided along with the aid Ameri-
cans give.
DEVELOPED
"The Soviet Union has de-
veloped its plans to meet these
points. We have not."
Mr Cooper did not propose
any special level of future US
aid but he made it plain that
some amount of American help
would be needed to make the
new Indian 15 billion dollar
five-year programme of econo-
mic development a success.
—France-Press.

UN Condemns Russia

(Continued from Page 1)
affairs of the people's democra-
cies and its subversive activi-
ties against these states," he
asked the Assembly to consider
this forthwith, saying it was the
United Nations' duty to take
urgent steps to put an end to
subversive activity.

Diplomats said tonight they
doubted whether the proposal
would receive sufficient support
for the Assembly to include it on
its agenda.

In his speech, Mr Kuznetsov
also bitterly attacked the United
States for "flagrant intervention
in the internal affairs" of the
Communist states which, he
said, lay at the very foundation
of Washington's foreign policy.

Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, United
States permanent representative,
said there was much in the Asian
amendments which the 20 spon-
sors approved, but the United
States must oppose them.

At the same time, he said, the
amendments were further proof
that the oppression of the Hun-
garian people by Soviet armed
forces had evoked a feeling of
revulsion throughout the world.

INDIAN ATTITUDE

Mr Krishna Menon made a
strong plea for support for the
amendments, saying the Asian
sponsors wanted a constructive
approach. He said his delega-
tion did not think it was neces-
sary to condemn the Soviet
Union.

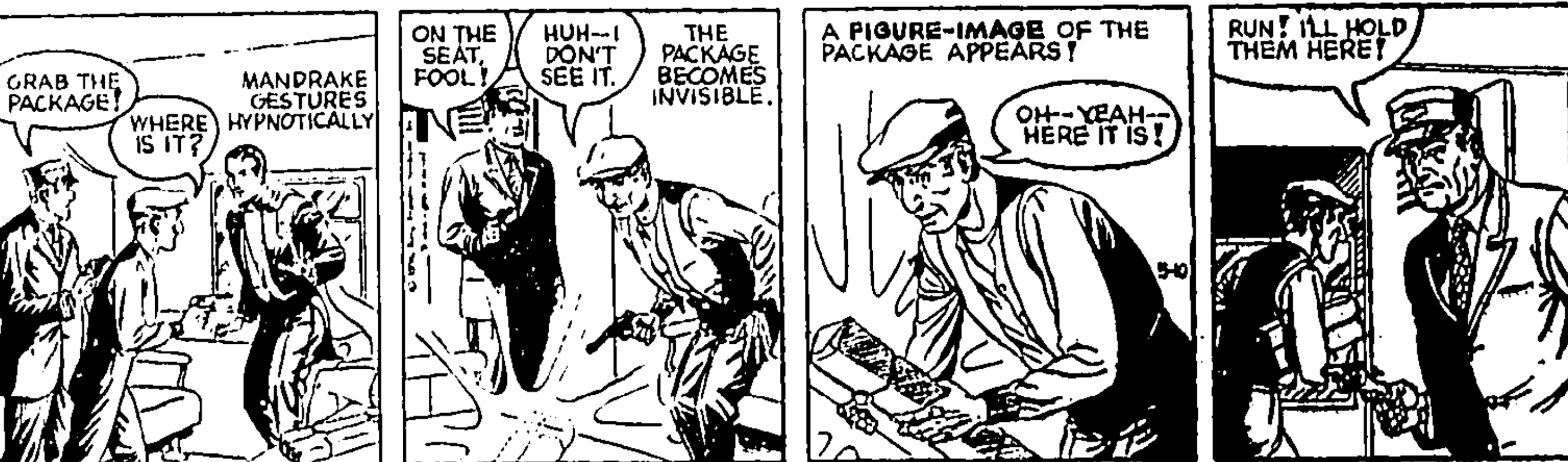
The following countries spon-
sored the successful resolution
with the United States: Argen-
tina, Australia, Belgium, Chile,
Colombia, Denmark, Dominican
Republic, El Salvador, Ireland,
Italy, Netherlands, Norway,
Pakistan, Peru, Philippines,
Spain, Sweden, Thailand and
Turkey.

Observers noted that of these
Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand
and Turkey are all members of
the Afro-Asian group.

The Assembly adjourned until
tomorrow, when it will formally
approve the union of British-
administered Togoland with an
independent Gold Coast.—Reu-
ter.

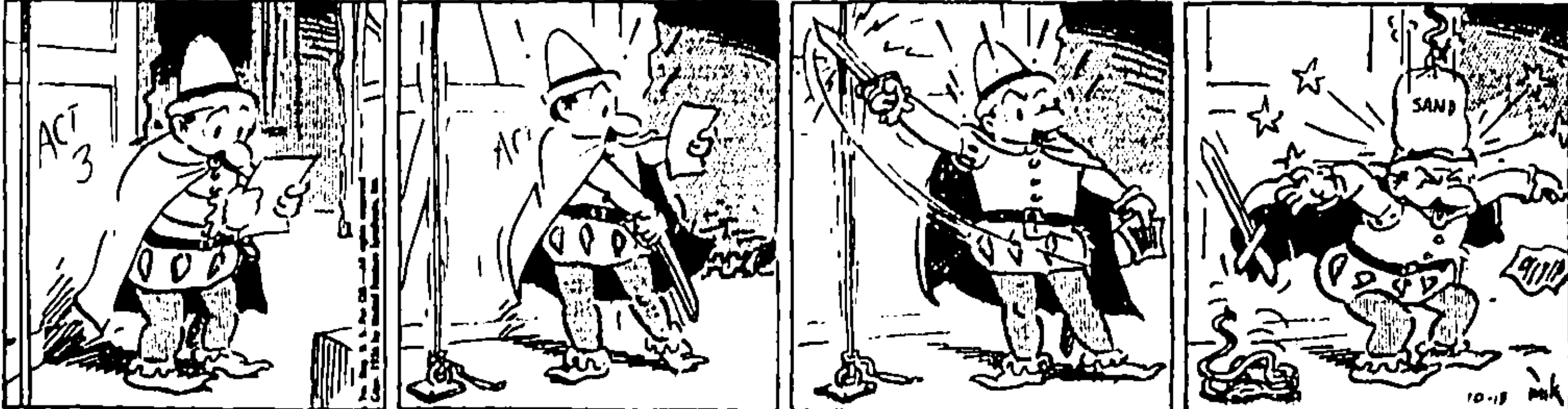
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

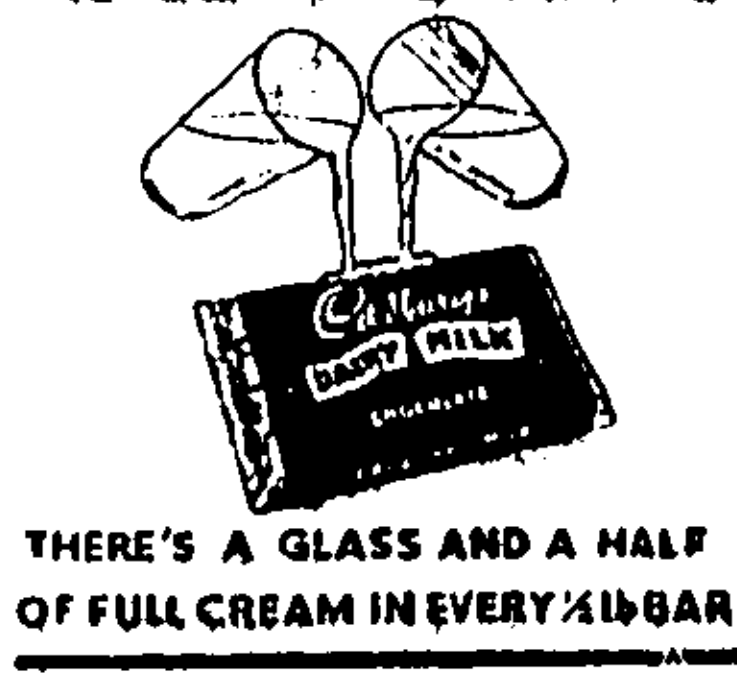


JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



There's More than Magic in CADBURY'S



TRADE and COMMERCIAL SECTION

Commonwealth Exporters Increase Sales

UK Industrials Have Another Good Day

London, Dec. 12. This was another excellent day for leading industrials with a very special demand for iron and steel shares.

Stewart and Lloyds were 4 1/2 higher at one time but fell to 4 1/4 higher; so did Colvilles, Furness and Brown gained 2 1/2 and others were up a shilling or so.

Engineering enjoyed the support of demand except for Babcock and Wilcox which dropped 3/8.

Markets like that of today mean that industrial investors have decided that the economy is safe for a fairly lengthy spell. These stocks are nowhere near their earlier peaks so that they are now bargain prices.

Although Royal Dutch lost another three-eighths sterling, the price was not very active. British Petroleum improved nearly 2 1/2 but Harland fell 2 1/2.

Suez Canal was almost completely idle at £53.

British Government opened quite strong with prices of 4 1/2 and even 4 1/4 but they failed to hold them, closing down 1/4 of 1/8.

Millions lost 1 1/2 sterling. Demand for dollars was weak and the pound fell one point to 61 1/2 per cent. United Press.

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, Dec. 12. Prices of metals closed today in sterling per long ton as follows:

Tin spot	760	764
3-month	762 1/2	762 1/2
Copper spot	273 1/2	273 1/2
3-month	274 1/2	275
Lead 1st half Dec	112 1/2	112 1/2
2nd half Dec	112 1/2	112 1/2
Zinc 1st half Dec	95	95 1/2
2nd half Dec	95	95 1/2

United Press.

Cotton Futures Rally But Give Ground

New York, Dec. 12. Cotton futures today rallied spiritedly after a mixed start, only to give ground again in later dealings.

At the close the list ruled off 5 to up 32 points. Opening prices were up 9 to up 2 points. New Orleans closed up 8 to 20 points.

News of a big boost in soil bank payments for 1957, and a last-minute rush of covering in the expired December deliveries, dominated the trade.

The Agriculture Department announced soil bank payments to cotton farmers for not planting their full acreage in the coming year will be high. The news touched off an active buying and new investment demand for the new crop months, with the uncovering of stop loss orders speeding a mid-afternoon rally. Buyers realised the higher payment would assure a much larger participation in the soil bank plan and eliminate considerable acreage from production next year.

December contracts swung over a range of 20 points on the day of trading. From a low of 34.31 cents, the delivery soared to, and closed at the season's high of 34.72 cents a pound, compared with the season's low of 28.30 cents, registered on Nov. 2, 1955, the delivery showed a cumulative recovery of 28 points. Six delivery notices, covering 600 bales, were issued today.

Open contracts at the start of trading totalled 10,700 bales. The certificated stock held at 2,785 bales.

Month	Volume	Open	Interest
December	11,900	34.72	10,700
January	14,000	35.70	
February	20,000	36.70	
March	20,000	37.70	
April	20,000	38.70	
May	20,000	39.70	
June	20,000	40.70	
July	20,000	41.70	
August	20,000	42.70	
September	20,000	43.70	
October	20,000	44.70	
November	20,000	45.70	
December	20,000	46.70	
January	20,000	47.70	
February	20,000	48.70	
March	20,000	49.70	

RELATIVE SHARE OF SOME MARKETS FALLS

London, Dec. 12.

British Commonwealth exporters gained an absolute increase in sales during the sharp rise of world trade last year, although their relative share of markets in some countries showed a slight fall compared with 1954, according to the Commonwealth Economic Committee here.

In a review of the Commonwealth trade, the Committee gave details of the changes affecting individual commodities and countries.

Rubber exports from Ceylon rose to their highest value since 1952. They rose from 285 million rupees in 1954 to 350 million rupees in 1955. Higher world prices helped, but another feature of the trade was a cut in the value of sales to China.

For the first time since the trade agreement with China was signed in 1952 there were substantial sales of sheet rubber to other destinations, notably Western Germany, Britain and the United States.

Also Benefitted

The colonial territories also benefited from the rise in rubber prices and total rubber export receipts rose from £121 million in 1954 to £217 million.

While prices for industrial raw materials generally were rising, foodstuffs prices were falling last year.

This was reflected in the fortunes of colonial territories dependent on cocoa trading. The Colonial territories as a whole exported cocoa to the value of £277 million against £130 million in 1954.

British West Africa's total export receipts, for example,

dropped to £242 million from £278 million because of its heavy reliance on cocoa whereas Malaya's exports, dependent on rubber, rose to £485 million against £363 million in 1954.

The decline in prices for the major colonial products was offset in the case of Ceylon by higher shipments, particularly of copra and coconut oil and her total receipts rose from 243 million rupees to 259 million.

Lower prices for groundnuts and palm kernels helped to pull down colonial territory receipts from oilseeds. These dropped from £84 million to £71 million.

Substantial Rise

A substantial rise in exports of Indian vegetable oils and oilseeds helped to offset the price falls and total receipts rose from 238 million rupees to 378 million.

Export receipts from tea sales reflected the sharp relapse in price in the case of India, whose tea earnings fell from 1,477 million rupees to 1,091 although export values of Ceylon teas were even higher on average than in 1954.

Ceylon's tea receipts rose to 1,194 million rupees against 1,123 on a virtually unchanged export volume.

The fall in July goods prices were reflected in India's earnings from these exports. They dropped from 1,238 million rupees to 1,163 million.

The devaluation of the Pakistani rupee helped here in the export of raw jute (values of which rose from 545 million rupees to 696 million) and in the growing export of jute manufactures which rose from 17 million rupees to 68 million.

Commonwealth products which advanced sharply in value and volume were mainly industrial raw materials, such as copper, tin, aluminium and bauxite.

Record Levels

The review added that the United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth rose £150 million after remaining almost stationary for four successive years.

Total European imports were at record levels and the Commonwealth sustained its portion of the market at around one-third.

A total increase of some 500 million dollars in the United States imports from the Commonwealth was shared more or less evenly between Canada and the sterling countries, China Mail Special.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, Dec. 12. Closing rates were:

Canada	\$1.04 1/2
England	\$2.78 1/2
Belgium	\$2.78 1/2

United Press.

BUSINESS FORECAST FOR 1957

Washington, Dec. 12.

The businessmen's forecast for 1957: More good times, better than this year, with higher wages and higher prices.

Money will continue "tight" for at least part of the year. There will be more jobs. Many industries will enjoy bigger sales. But profits will drop in some.

This is a composite of the views of 12 industry leaders who participated in the third annual business forecast symposium conducted by the US Chamber of Commerce last Thursday. Their views were made public today.

In a summary of the conference, Dr. Emerson P. Schmitt, the Chamber's economist, said "1957 will be a better year on the whole" despite signs that the boom has been levelling off in the past three or four months.

EMPHASIS

Schmitt and the panelists emphasised that their predictions were based on the assumption that there will be no worsening of the international situation.

The symposium produced these specific predictions:

Higher prices for some foods, houses, steel, radio sets and maybe TV; better business for the sagging farm equipment and home building industries; no more than a slight rise in net farm income; sales of 8 million or more automobiles compared to this year's 5.8 million; high production and generally adequate supplies of steel; no increase in the rate of business expansion and maybe a slackening.

Schmitt said the outlook for next year "is conditioned heavily by recent events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe." As a result, "the new year's forecasting must be more guarded than usually."

CLOSING STRONG

This year is closing strong, he said, and it should carry over into 1957. "Next year should see serious dark clouds," Schmitt said, but "we don't have all the favourable factors that we had in the autumn of 1954," when the current slump of record smashing began.

He noted that retail sales "have shown less buoyancy" this autumn, industrial production in October was only 1.4 per cent above a year ago, and wage increases have been greater than the gains in productivity.

United Press.

Singapore Stock Market

Singapore, Dec. 13.

Brokers today quoted the following stock prices:

Bata Lintang Rubber Co.	11.00
British Borneo Petroleum	49.00
Consolidated Tin Smelters	29.50
Ord.	42.50
Fraser & Neave Ltd. Ord.	44.00
Fraser & Neave 7 1/2% Cum. pref.	42.00
Gammon (Malaya) Limited	49.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	57.00
Kempas Ltd.	52.50
Malayan Rubber Estates Ltd.	10.00
Malayan Breweries	52.50
New Serendah Rubber Co.	22.00
Patterson Tin Ltd.	32.50
Raffles Hotel	12.50
Singapore Cold Storage	11.50
South British Insurance Co. Ltd.	125.75
Strait Trading	114.50
Strait Steamship Co.	114.50
United Engineers Ltd.	125.50
Western Bros.	125.50

United Press.

London Silver Prices

London, Dec. 12.

The price of silver was quoted today at 80 1/2 pence for spot and 79 1/2 pence for forward (against 80 1/2 and 80 1/2 yesterday).

United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local money market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	2.78 1/2
Swiss franc (per 100)	21.50
Australian dollar (per \$1)	1.25
Indian rupee (per 100)	15.00
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	15.00
Singapore dollar (per 100)	15.00

United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$220,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
BANKS	1585	1585	35 = 1500
IC Bank	212		
East Asia			
INSURANCES			0 = 950
SHIPPING			
Whitlock (O)	6.50		
Whitlock	0.40		1 000 = 0.90
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	80	82	500 = 45
Provident (O)	44 1/2	45 1/2	
H.K. Hotel	13.00		
H.K. Land	14.70	15	1000 = 14.90
Hotel	80	81	210 = 31.75
Hotel	1.35	1.40	500 = 0.90
REALLY			
RUBBER	1.475	1.50	
UTILITIES			
Yankee	102	104	
C. Light (O)	21.50	22.00	150 = 21.50
Electric	31 1/2	32	210 = 31.75
Electric	700	700	210 = 31.50
INDUSTRIALS	23.40	23.70	200 = 23.60
Central			
Electric, ETC.	30 1/2		
Dairy	15	15.30	2000 = 15.10
Sinclair	1.75	1.85	2000 = 1.80
Swing S. H.	190		
COTTONS			
Nanyang	7.35		
SPINNING			
Alfred			

United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Dec. 12.

Grain futures were steady to firm on the Board of Trade after an early sell off.

Commercial houses sold early, but buying developed on the decline by commercial houses during a fairly quiet session. Selling was attributed to liquidation and hedging on slightly higher opening.

After several days of inactivity, exporters were again in business, reporting current sales and a fair amount of pending overseas trade. India and Japan were buyers of US Pacific Coast white and hard wheat, the amount involved being close to 3,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents; soybeans up 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents.

Wheat No. 2, red

Spot	243 1/2
Dec	243 1/2
Mar	243 1/2
May	243 1/2
Sept	243 1/2

Corn No. 2, yellow

Spot	139 1/2
Dec	139 1/2
Mar	139 1/2
May	139 1/2
Sept	139 1/2

Soybeans No. 2, yellow

Spot	253 1/2
Dec	253 1/2
Mar	253 1/2
May	253 1/2
Sept	253 1/2

Barley

Spot	130-145
Dec	130-145
Mar	130-145
May	130-145
Sept	130-145

New York Sugar Market

New York, Dec. 12.

World No. 4 sugar futures closed today 5 to 13 points lower with sales of 922 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed 2 to 6 points lower with sales of 417 contracts.

World futures sagged under increased speculative liquidation and producer hedging which followed off stop-loss order. Trade interest bought on the decline.

Domestic No. 8 contract eased with the lower raw market.

Futures

Contract No. 4 (world)	
Mar	4.60
May	4.67
July	4.67
Sept	4.67
Spot (cents per lb. FOB Cuba)	4.70

United Press.

WALL STREET STOCKS LOSE OVER BILLION

New York, Dec. 12.

Stocks lost more than 1 billion of values when modest profit-taking sales were heightened by the Government's latest anti-trust move against Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

A more or less routine decline in progress for the third session after last week's 27-year record gain was stepped up when Chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee John J. Sparkman said he will press for quick congressional action next year on stiffer anti-trust legislation.

The merger steels retreated as the Government went into Court to try to block the move. Youngstown lost more than 7 points and Bethlehem more than 3. Others in the group followed with smaller losses.

In the chemicals, Du Pont fell more than 3, Dow and Union Carbide around a point while American Cyanamid climbed 3 and Allied Chemical rose more than 2.

Demand for aircrafts which made that group the feature on Tuesday continued and lifted prices around a point in Boeing and General Dynamics, nearly 2 in Rohr.

Dow-Jones closing averages were:

30 industrials	487.51
20 rails	152.81
15 utilities	67.20
63 stocks	110.94
40 bonds	103.63
Comm. spot price index	100.43
Moody's index	449.80

Closing Prices

Moody's Index	440.80	January	33
Closing Prices		The irregularly lower	
		minal market trend reflects	
		the overnight cable advices	
		the continued slow demand	
Alden Inc. Acy	\$ 17 1/2		
Allied Chemicals	84 1/2		

DRYSDALE & CO., LTD.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

Page 10 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1956.

SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL "SNORKEL" PEN

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

After The Party

THE party had been all that parties should be, but as good parties do, it had gone on too long, and now the glass-blower, the carpenter and the two machinists were stranded and far from home. For the party had been in London, and the four young men lived on the fringe of the city, where fields and farms and stately homes still exist like pockets of resistance to the advance of brick and mortar, tube-line and trolley-bus.

"There's only one thing for it," the glass-blower said. "If we're going to be at work tomorrow, we'll have to walk home."

The quartet headed north from the West End, trudging in silence, for the party spirit wore off, weariness set in.

It was 3 a.m. and the streets were quiet. Along the kerbs of many of them were parked the cars of sleeping citizens.

THE CARS

"MAKES you see, doesn't it?" said one of the machinists. "All these cars - and what good are they doing anybody?"

Idly, curiously, as he passed, he gave a playful twist to the door-handles of one or two of the cars. The habit seemed infectious. Beside one car the whole party stopped and played with the door-handles.

None yielded, and the four were far too engrossed and chagrined to notice the meaning glances exchanged by two policemen who followed them walking in the shadows a few yards behind. The quartet had no idea that they were being followed.

WALKING HOME

BUT as they resumed their heavy-footed way, the policeman caught up with and stopped them. "We're arresting you," they said. "For loitering with intent to commit a felony - to steal from these cars here."

"What cars?" the glass-blower demanded. "We've been near no cars, we're walking home."

"That's right," the machinists said in machine-like unison.

The quartet were arrested, and a few hours later brought to Clerkenwell court, where they pleaded not guilty to being suspected persons loitering with intent.

MISDEMEANOUR

THE prosecuting solicitor rose, and said to the magistrate: "There is the question as to whether this was a felony - loitering with intent - or a misdemeanour, attempting to take and drive away a car. Then he called for the evidence."

The police told their story, and the quartet were invited to add theirs. "We said one of the machinists and his friends added to say more, declining to say more."

"Well," said the magistrate, Mr. E.G. Robey, "as the learned solicitor said, if I thought you were merely loitering to borrow a car, that would not be loitering to commit a felony. From the evidence, you may have been doing that, and as there is no charge of attempting to take and drive away, or tampering with the mechanism this case is dismissed."

However, the magistrate added, "this sort of conduct is unlawful, so you will be bound over in £10, not to behave like this in the future."

The quartet hurried from the court, and headed north for home, their step the lighter for knowing they need not now walk far. On the streets and local railways normal service had been resumed.

Soviet Ship Goes To Rescue

Tokyo, Dec. 12. - A Russian patrol boat was claiming to the rescue of a disabled Japanese fishing vessel north of Japan today, the first time Soviet authorities have gone to the aid of a Japanese vessel for 15 years.

A Japanese consular spokesman said a Soviet maritime radio broadcast picked up today said a Russian patrol boat had been dispatched to the aid of the 20-ton Japanese vessel, Toku Maru which had reported it was in difficulties in the Kurile channel in the northern Kurile islands.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

THE LAST WORD ABOUT THE GAMES

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Dec. 8.

The Olympics have moved to their close leaving behind a trail of glory and praise - and for Melbourne, one of the most modern and attractive sports areas in the world in the cricket ground; a £500,000 swimming stadium, and a magnificent sporting arena taking in a combined athletic and soccer ground and a velodrome. It has also gained a £3-million village and all sorts of other things that, had the Olympics not come Melbourne's way, it is unlikely to have had in our time.

Long after the last of the 100,000 visitors have gone their way Melbourne will have a £6-million memorial to this fortnight in 1956 which makes it the most attractive sporting city in Australia and the right to say with considerable truth that it is now the glamour city of the Commonwealth.

By now you have probably "had" stories of the Olympics but just one or two highlights to end the series.

Games officials claim to have unmarked an international racket to pirate a newsworthy coverage of the Olympics. (Newsworthy photographs have to be accredited to the Games.) Officials say they have seized a quantity of film as it was about to leave the country.

Only known case of anyone breaking the ban on the taking of cine film got away with it. It was the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, who one day last week sat in the official stand taking movies.

★ When the last of the track events were held at the Stadium thousands of spectators invaded the arena. Some staged races down the straight. Others tried their skill in the jumping pit and others tried out the chairs in the judges' box.

Among those who tried the running track was the chairman of the Olympic Organising Committee, Mr. Kent Hughes, MP - an old Olympian.

He intended to do a lap, but could only manage half - at the end of the track.

★ Olympic Village was somewhere in the same bracket as feeding a herd of elephants at the zoo.

No one responsible for ordering out there spoke in anything less than tons.

For instance, the athletes tasted off two tons of steak at a sitting.

The catering staff totalled 2,200 and 25,000 meals a day were served on the average and total food consumed cost £250,000.

About 92 per cent of the food prepared was Australian; the rest was made up of specialties - rice and such commodities for people with national dishes.

The raw materials for the day's menu went like this: dry food, 25 tons; milk, 8,000 quarts; poultry, 12 tons and fish, 30 tons.

Cost of kitchen equipment at the Village £300,000.

THEY'RE BAFFLED

Australia's top "back-room boys" - scientists of CSIRO, confessed this week that making rain had them baffled.

The confession was made reluctantly after Brisbane City Council invited them to try their powers over the drought-stricken city.

A spokesman for the Organisation said it was not possible to produce rain to order.

"We have been trying for eight years to make rain but have no scientific proof that we have brought rain that would not have fallen anyway."

"We are not sufficiently advanced in our knowledge to be able to accept invitations of the kind issued by Brisbane."

"We cannot make rain. The best we can do is to give nature a nudge when we have rainy conditions."

In spite of this CSIRO takes rain-making research seriously. Head of the organisation, Sir Ian Clunies Ross claimed recently that Australia led the world in rain-making and last year the radio-physics branch spent £275,000 on rain-making and other research.

SIGN SNATCHING

Sydney's Transport Department loses more than 30 "No Parking" and other road signs a week at the hands of cheerful "jokers" on rain-making and other research.

"No Parking" signs, which used to be the favourite target, have now slipped into second place behind the new sign "Towaway Area".

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"We did try to settle the argument peacefully, Dad - the fight didn't start till Tommy hit me back!"

4 YEARS FOR MAN WHO ROBBED MRS SANDBACH

Found guilty of robbing Mrs Marian Sandbach of her handbag containing \$400 and various articles at the Peak tram station on November 2, a 30-year-old man, Ho Tung, who described himself as a casual worker, was sentenced to four years' hard labour and six strokes of the cane by Judge J. Reynolds at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Defendant, who had four previous convictions, was also ordered to be placed under Police supervision for two years after serving his sentence.

In passing sentence His Honour said: "Your attack against a frail lady is a grievous matter which I consider most outrageous. In the past you have been treated leniently and although your record goes back to 1950 you made no effort to reform."

RABBITS RETURN

Wool growers are beginning to voice a worry that their greatest cheque booster of all times, myxomatosis, is beginning to fall down on the job.

Myxomatosis, introduced into this country some years ago, and since responsible for the deaths of millions of rabbits, has added at least £50 million a year to Australia's primary produce income, according to experts.

Now, the experts say, the rabbit population is on the increase in all parts of NSW.

One field officer, Mr. D. Staric, said there was every reason to believe that myxomatosis was losing its effect; that the potency of the virus was waning and that the percentage of rabbits recovering from the disease was steadily increasing.

He admitted that the number of rabbits to be seen was still far down the scale, but he warned growers that bunnies were again accepting himself to circumstances.

POPULATION WARNING

A special committee which has been examining the population problems of Port Moresby (New Guinea) has warned the Federal Government that it will need plans for a satellite town of 50,000.

(Millions have been spent by big oil companies in their search for oil in New Guinea, always with results promising enough for them to keep putting more cash into the till).

Without an oil strike, however, the committee expects the population of Port Moresby to increase from the present 15,000 to 50,000 within 20 years.

By 1990, says the Committee, it will be a thriving city of 125,000 - but this figure includes the native population.

INVADE INDUSTRY

The invasion into industry of university students has begun. They are trying their hands at just about everything to earn money during the Christmas vacation.

Fifty of them will spend their time spraying infestations of Argentine ants in Sydney suburbs; a contingent is to leave for Mt Isa where they will work in the mines; others will handle cans of ice cream in a Sydney factory; while dozens of girl students will have a free holiday at various tourist resorts where they will act as waitresses in guest houses and as nurses-in-training for holidaying families.

PLAINTIFF QUERIES WHAT JUDGE SAID IN COURT

Mr W. S. Edwards, plaintiff in the case, began his reply to a point raised in paragraph 13 of the statement of defence during this morning's hearing before Mr Justice Scholes in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday, Crown Counsel made submissions in support of the point claiming absolute privilege for an alleged document.

Mr Edwards, a former Assessor of the Inland Revenue Department appears in person to conduct his own case.

Defendant is K. M. Almo, an Assessor (now Assistant Commissioner) of the Inland Revenue Department. He is represented by Mr J. C. McRobert Crown Counsel.

The preliminary point of law, raised by the defendant was ordered to be set down for trial by Mr Justice Reynolds in Chambers on June 4, 1956. An appeal by Mr Edwards against Mr Justice Reynolds' order was dismissed by the Full Court on September 27.

Mr Edwards said that the adjournment yesterday hardly gave him time to reconsider his position and to revise his case but he supposed the same object would be achieved. It was just a matter of probably muddling through it instead of "whizzing" through.

IN THE DARK

He said he was still in the dark about the order of procedure. After the Court had informed him of the procedure, Mr Edwards said he would like to refer to one or two matters which he saw in a newspaper this morning.

The newspaper might be wrong, but if the newspaper was right then he was labouring under a misapprehension when he replied to Crown Counsel. He said that when he was asking for the production of the Colonial Secretary Mr. E. B. David, the Court had interposed a question. He said that as he was talking about the Colonial Secretary he was afraid he thought that was to whom the Court referred, but according to the newspaper it was stated that the Court had asked if the plaintiff had any authority to support his application that a person of the status of a Minister of State should be called to be cross-examined.

His Lordship said that he did not think that was quite right if his recollection was correct. Asked if Crown Counsel had noted his question, Mr McRobert said that he had not but he thought that his Lordship had asked plaintiff if he had any authority for the proposition that the matter of an affidavit under these circumstances should be called in person for cross-examination.

SLIGHT MISTAKE

His Lordship said that his recollection was that he did not use the words "Minister of State." He did not think that was quite right according to the paper. They must have made a slight mistake.

His Lordship then asked Crown Counsel to repeat the words to be recorded, after which Mr Edwards said that he refused what Mr McRobert (Crown Counsel) had said.

Mr McRobert said that that was his recollection from his notes. He had not the exact note of his Lordship's words.

Mr Edwards said that Crown Counsel had completely contradicted now what he said before and he asked that the explanation be "ignored."

His Lordship said that the question he asked the plaintiff was more or less incorporated in plaintiff's reply which he had written down and his Lordship then read from the record.

Mr Edwards said: "So that the newspaper is substantially correct."

RULING GIVEN

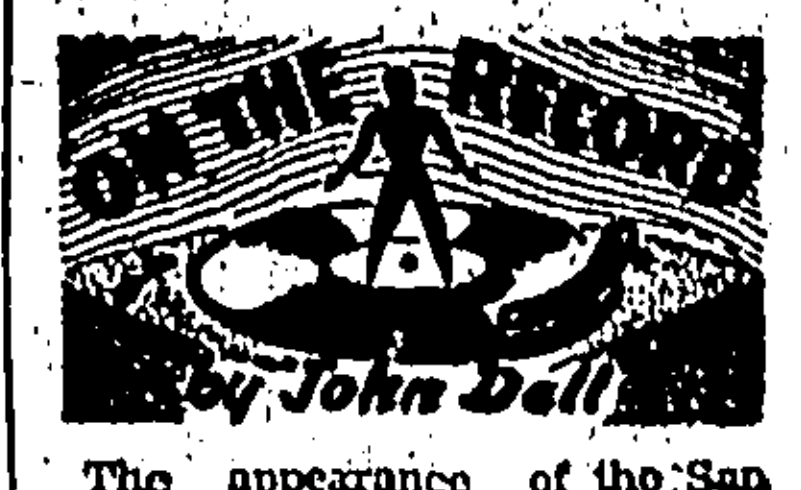
Plaintiff said that in further explanation of that point and for purposes of the record he should like to refer to....

His Lordship informed the plaintiff that he had already given his ruling regarding the application, after having heard both sides, and he now wished to hear plaintiff on the case.

Mr Edwards said that the question might be covered in his general address. Saying that first things came first he proceeded to read the pleadings.

Plaintiff then set out the statement of claim and the conclusion of which he said that according to the "White Book, Order 26, Rule 3, (which he read to the Court) Mr. McRobert did not mention the point yesterday.

Mr Edwards said that a similar case in 1952 - the Dark case - Counsel for the Defence mentioned in his opening address that for the purpose of the ap-



The appearance of the San Francisco Ballet in the colony next month will be the first of any international group of its kind.

In case you are wondering what ballet has to do with a column about records and recorded music let me hasten to add that another first will be the fact that the music for the ballets performed will be supplied by the company itself and will emanate from special tape recordings prepared in America.

These stereo-phonics tapes will be played back on special equipment which will be installed in an inconspicuous position at the Lee Theatre where the performances are to be given.

The necessity for the dancers to have exactly the right music is the main reason for employing this system and although in Hongkong we have a supply of competent musicians there are some places on the itinerary of this ballet company that are not so fortunately supplied.

ONE PROBLEM

Presumably the dancers will bring with them their own resident expert and it should be interesting to hear from him how he overcomes the problems inherent upon a recording engineer when moving from country to country and therefore from one type of electric current to another.

Incidentally, the Music Society have hit upon a bright idea in connection with the visit of this ballet. Tickets will be on sale from about January 2, but from now until then Christmas shoppers can obtain gift vouchers which can be exchanged for tickets when the booking plans are available.

Those vouchers are on sale at most music shops and many of the big departmental stores and will surely help to solve the problem of what to give a young lady who has just about everything she needs but is known to be keen on ballet.

GOODMAN NEWS

The news about the Benny Goodman visit is that there is going to be a big demand for tickets. Yesterday a friend of a jazz fan said that he intended getting his ticket first thing this morning because today was the first day of sale of the tickets at Moutrie.

The musicians in the group include some of the best American jazz men and reports indicate that the Maestro sounds as good as ever he was. It is also reported that his LP records are selling fairly well and I imagine that when he arrives he will have as many discs put forward for his autograph as he has autograph books.

BACK AGAIN

Once again on the subject of record sales, those retailers with stock of melodies from "Oklahoma!" had better see that they are available from the first of next month onwards.

The new RKO picture of the same name will be premiered on that day and although the tunes are all old favourites by now they will certainly enjoy a new lease of life during and after the showing of the film.

In case you have forgotten, the three most popular melodies, according to his past, were "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning," "People Will Say We're in Love" and "The Surrey With the Fringe on Top."

A new LP from the soundtrack has been put out by the Capitol people and as the stars of the film are Gordon MacRae and Shirley Jones a lot of people will probably invest in this long-playing record and consign their old ones to the back shelves.

America's Request

Washington, Dec. 12. - The United States has asked Syria to take the necessary steps to reopen rapidly the oil pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq, to Banay, Syria, which is cut in four places. It was learned today from an informed American source. - France-Press.

Tribesmen Attack

New Delhi, Dec. 12. - About 600 Naga tribesmen raided a Swamipur tea garden on Saturday, and set fire to three persons, and set fire to a vehicle, killing three others, reports reaching here said today. - United Press.

Chataway On The Air Tonight

Olympic runner and TV broadcaster Christopher Chataway is the Guest Personality on Radio Hongkong's "Thursday Scraps" feature tonight. In an interview with Timothy Birch, Chataway describes the disadvantages of interviewing people who know all about the interview, comments on the differences between BBC Television and TV, and gives his views on the meteoric rise of the "Tele-vision Personality."

Printed and published by ROBERT CLARKE HURSTON for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 119 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.